This record is a partial extract of the original cable. The full text of the original cable is not available.

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 01 OF 02 COLOMBO 001704

SIPDIS

DEPT PLEASE PASS TO E, EB, SA/INS, SA/RA, DRL
DEPT ALSO PASS TO USAID FOR BERNADETTE BUNDY - ANE/SA
TREASURY FOR JERRY ADKINS
DOL FOR SUDHA HALEY
NSC FOR ELIZABETH MILLARD
DEPT ALSO PASS TO USTR FOR AUSTR WILLS
COMMERCE FOR ARIADNE BENAISSA

E.O. 12958: DECL: 9/30/13
TAGS: ECON ETRD KIPR PREL CE
SUBJECT: GSL PERSPECTIVES ON CANCUN, FTA: AMBASSADOR'S
COURTESY CALL ON COMMERCE MINISTER

Ref: Colombo 1689

- $\underline{\mbox{\bf 1}}\mbox{\bf 1.}$ (U) Classified by Amb. Jeffrey J. Lunstead for reasons 1.5 B and D.
- 12. (C) Summary: During his initial courtesy call on GSL Minister for Commerce and Consumer Affairs Ravi Karunanayake, Ambassador noted that Sri Lanka had taken a strong stand that was in its own interest at the recent WTO Ministerial. He cautioned the GSL that there had been no US decision for a US-SL FTA however. Karunanayake said the USG had come to Cancun prepared to work through important issues but many others, especially the EU, had not. The G-23 will probably begin to dissipate slowly. A US-SL FTA is critical to Sri Lanka and the GSL looks forward to hosting the next round of TIFA talks on October 14 and 15. We have heard that Karunanayake's role in future US-SL talks may be under review by the PM, but his mannerisms today did not indicate any concerns about his current or future role. End Summary
- 13. (C) The Ambassador paid an introductory courtesy call on GSL Commerce and Consumer Affairs Minister Ravi Karunanayake on September 30. During the meeting, the Ambassador thanked Karunanayake for his Ministry's responsiveness and cooperation with US initiatives, particularly the Minister's supportive position during the recent WTO Ministerial in Cancun. While the US remains appreciative of GSL efforts, however, no decision has been made on whether to pursue a bilateral FTA. The upcoming TIFA talks will give the GSL an opportunity to review their recent analysis of the Singapore and Chile FTA agreements with the USG.

Readout from WTO

- 14. (C) Karunanayake welcomed the Ambassador to Sri Lanka and said that Sri Lanka was forward-looking with regard to its trade policy, much more so than many developing countries. On the recent WTO Ministerial, he suggested that the American delegation had a clear idea of what it wanted to accomplish and came to Cancun prepared to negotiate. The EU, on the other hand, was not prepared and offered too little, too late to get the talks back on track. The potential for progress on agriculture was real, but the shift to the "Singapore issues" crashed the talks.
- 15. (C) Karunanayake thought the G-23 would not stick together. While some issues, particularly in agriculture, will remain important, the G-23 will probably dissipate slowly and steadily, particularly as bilateral FTAs become more prolific. In an interesting side note, Karunanayake said he had apprised the Indian delegation in Cancun of Sri Lanka's positions and their unwillingness to support the G-123. His Indian counterpart understood and noted that the short term loss of good will with the G-23 could be a long term gain for Sri Lanka.

POTENTIAL US-SL FTA

- 16. (C) On a potential US-SL FTA, Karunanayake indicated that 900,000 jobs in Sri Lanka are dependent, directly and indirectly, on the garment industry. The 2005 expiration of the Multi-Fiber Agreement was going to cause major problems without a bilateral agreement on trade. The GSL has been reviewing the Singapore and Chile FTAs and with regard to the Singapore language in particular, has found it to be an acceptable framework. (Reftel gives a readout from a World Bank consultant who has been conducting the analysis and told us much the same thing.) There would be certain difficult areas, including agriculture, but the GSL was prepared to work with the US to overcome any difficulties.
- 17. (C) Karunanayake noted that the US seemed to be selecting small countries for FTA negotiations, in order to ensure viable agreements with quick, successful outcomes.

Sri Lanka could fill just such a role. He also felt that a US-SL FTA would have important implications for Sri Lanka in the region. Failure to reach an accord would be a mark against it in its neighbors' eyes, making it more difficult to pursue bilateral arrangements in the region.

18. (C) Karunanayake asked about any "patterns" for moving from TIFAs to FTAs. The Ambassador indicated that no "pattern" exists and that TIFAs are merely agreements to talk. Many countries may have TIFAs with the US but never move toward FTAs.

IPR Enforcement

- 19. (C) Karunanayake then raised IPR and immediately hit upon a favorite idea of his: US law enforcement coming to Sri Lanka to form a regional IPR enforcement hub. The Ambassador reminded Karunanayake that it was important for Sri Lanka to prove its intentions and capabilities before any such idea could be considered. The implementation of the new IPR law, and concrete enforcement actions were critical. Further, industry groups are anxious to work with governments that enforce IPR laws and they can provide training and other assistance. GSL cooperation in these efforts would garner considerable good will and show seriousness of purpose. Karunanayake turned and instructed his staff to ensure that these issues were put into practice. He then indicated that the new IPR law would be signed by the Speaker of Parliament (the final step that brings the law into force) on October 6.
- 110. (C) Comment: The Minister was his usual energetic self with regard to discussions on TIFA and a potential FTA. We are hearing, however, that his role in future trade-related negotiations with the US may be under review. His mannerisms and enthusiasm at this meeting, however, did not belie any concern of a shift in role or responsibilities. End Comment LUNSTEAD